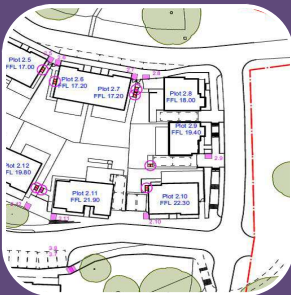


ISLAND PLAN



Guidelines for Recycling and Refuse Storage in New Development SPD Final Environmental Screening Statement



January 2017

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This statement sets out the Isle of Wight Council's (the council) draft determination under Regulation 9 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (which transposed EC Directive 2001/42/EC) on whether or not a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is required for the draft Guidelines for Recycling and Refuse Storage in New Developments Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).
- 1.2 Under separate legislation (Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and associated Regulations), the council is also required to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for all Development Plan Documents (DPDs). This process is designed to consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of the proposed plan/document.
- 1.3 Whilst the Planning Act 2008 and Town and Country Planning (Local Development)(England) Regulations 2012 removed the requirements for a SA to be produced for all SPDs, the council is still required to screen its SPDs to ensure that the legal requirements for sustainability appraisals are met where there are impacts that are not covered in the appraisal of a parent DPD or where an assessment is required by the SEA regulations. This statement also sets out whether or not a SA is required for the draft SPD.

2. Background of the Draft Guidelines for Recycling and Refuse Storage in New Developments SPD

- 2.1 [National Planning Policy for Waste](#) sets out detailed waste planning policies. It should be read in conjunction with the [National Planning Policy Framework](#), the [National Waste Management Plan for England](#) and national policy statements for [waste water](#) and [hazardous waste](#), or any successor documents. All local planning authorities should have regard to its policies when discharging their responsibilities to the extent that they are appropriate to waste management.
- 2.2 The National Planning Policy for Waste states that positive planning plays a pivotal role in delivering national waste ambitions through:
- Ensuring waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, such as housing and transport, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can make to the development of sustainable communities; and,
 - Ensuring the design and layout of new residential and commercial development and other infrastructure complements sustainable waste management, including the provision of appropriate storage and segregation facilities to facilitate high quality collections of waste.
- 2.3 In particular, paragraph 8 of the National Planning Policy for Waste states that when determining planning applications for non-waste related development, local planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities, ensure that:

- New, non-waste development makes sufficient provision for waste management and promotes good design to secure the integration of waste management facilities with the rest of the development and, in less developed areas, with the local landscape. This includes providing adequate storage facilities at residential premises, for example by ensuring that there is sufficient and discrete provision for bins, to facilitate a high quality, comprehensive and frequent household collection service.

3. The Strategic Environmental Appraisal Process

- 3.1 The first stage of the process is for the council to determine whether or not the draft SPD is likely to have significant effects on the environment. This screening process includes assessing the SPD against a set of criteria (as set out in Schedule 1 of the regulations). The results of this have been set out in Table 6.1 of this statement. The aim of this statement is to provide sufficient information to demonstrate whether the SPD is likely to have significant environmental effects.
- 3.2 The council also has to consult the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England on this screening statement. A final determination cannot be made until the three statutory consultation bodies have been consulted. This statement will be sent to those bodies for their comments.
- 3.3 Where the council determines that a SEA is not required then under Regulation 9(3) the council must prepare a statement setting out the reasons for this determination. **This statement is the Isle of Wight Council's Draft Regulation 9(3) statement.**

4. Sustainability Appraisal

- 4.1 Whilst there is no statutory reason to undertake a SA of SPDs, the council has considered whether a SA of this draft SPD is required. The council has determined that the draft SPD is unlikely to have significant environmental, social or economic effects beyond those of the policy it supplements (Island Plan Core Strategy policy SP8 Waste).
- 4.2 In coming to this conclusion the council is mindful that this draft SPD does not create new policies and serves only to expand on existing policy within its 'parent DPD', the Island Plan Core Strategy (which has already been subject to SA incorporating SEA). There are no impacts beyond those assessed in the SA of the 'parent' development plan document.
- 4.3 This judgement is based upon the fact that the draft SPD seeks to implement specific parts of Core Strategy policy SP8 Waste, being to ensure all new development make appropriate provision of waste management facilities for the finished development that are appropriate both in scale and in treatment.

- 4.4 The key principle behind the council’s approach to waste management is promotion of the waste hierarchy. Core Strategy policy SP8 Waste does this through the expectation that all new development will maximise contribution to waste prevention and minimisation, and provide facilities for waste and recycling. The draft SPD provides detailed guidance on this expectation and how this principle should be realised for a development proposal.
- 4.5 Table 4.1 below highlights key parts of the Core Strategy SA, notably that the preferred option in terms of likelihood of delivering the most sustainability benefits (when assessed against the Core Strategy SA Objectives), is clearly related to the primary aim of the draft SPD. Therefore the SPD can be considered to be in conformity with the ‘parent’ plan and accompanying SA, through implementation.

Table 4.1: SA Summary of the Core Strategy policy that the SPD is seeking to implement

Core Strategy Policy	Core Strategy SA Summary Extract	Draft SPD Aim
SP8 Waste	<p><i>Overall this policy is likely to have positive effects upon economic, climate change and waste objectives. The policy seeks to manage waste higher up the waste hierarchy therefore recovering energy and reusing materials and a reduction in the landfilling of waste which generates significant greenhouse gas emissions. The impacts on environmental objectives are neutral as other policies of the plan should ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are incorporated as part of proposals for waste management facilities.</i></p>	<p><i>Sets out the detailed considerations in the provision of recycling and refuse storage in new developments.</i></p>

5. Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 5.1 In addition to SEA and SA, the council is also required to consider Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). HRA is the process used to determine whether a plan or project would have significant adverse effects upon the integrity of internationally designated sites of nature conservation importance, known as European sites or European offshore marine sites. The need for a HRA is set out within the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (which transposed EC Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC).
- 5.2 The Regulations state the council must assess the potential effects of its land use plans, in this case the draft SPD, against the conservation objectives of any sites designated for their nature conservation importance. A HRA has been carried out on the ‘parent DPD’, the Island Plan Core Strategy.

Table 5.1: Extracts from the Habitats Regulations Assessment for the Isle of Wight Core Strategy Appropriate Assessment Report (April 2011) on the assessment of Core Strategy policy SP8 Waste

Core Strategy Policy	Relevant HRA extract
SP8 Waste	<p><i>Policy Summary</i> This sets out the overarching waste policy for the Island and included (a) general support for moving waste management up the waste hierarchy; (b) an expectation that new developments will maximise their contribution to waste minimisation and provide facilities for waste recycling; ...</p>
	<p><i>Rationale</i> ...taken together with the general protection principles set out in policies SP5 and DM13, the policy has been assessed as not being likely to have significant effects on European and Ramsar sites and no further HRA of the policy is required.</p>

5.3 While core strategy policy SP8 could not be screened out through the initial policy screening and went through to the detailed policy screening, this was not due to the relevant sections of the policy in relation to this SPD (i.e. the detailed screening was required due to the landfill site allocation) and the policy as a whole was screened out. For the section of the ‘parent’ policy relevant to the SPD, the detailed screening determined (in terms of potential policy effects) that;

“(b) Requesting new development to maximise waste minimisation and provide for waste and recycling facilities can also be screened out of the need for further HRA, as any development supported by this policy element is ancillary to other development which will need to address the primary development management policies for that type of development (e.g. housing or employment).”

5.4 As the purpose of this draft SPD is to provide further detail on Core Strategy policy SP8 Waste, through an approach already identified as preferable in the Core Strategy SA/SEA, the council has determined that a HRA is not required. Adopting an approach to the provision of sufficient waste management facilities for the finished development that are appropriate, both in scale and in treatment, in conformity with both national and local planning policy to address local need and demand will not lead to any significant adverse impacts on European and Ramsar sites.

6. SEA Screening Procedure

6.1 It is the responsibility of the Responsible Authority (the Isle of Wight Council) to determine whether the plan or programme under assessment is likely to have a significant adverse environmental

effect. This assessment must be made taking account of the criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 and in consultation with the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England.

- 6.2 Where the Responsible Authority determines that a plan or programme is unlikely to have significant effect, and therefore, does not need to be subject to a full Strategic Environmental Assessment, the Responsible Authority must prepare a statement showing the reason for this determination. This is set out in Table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1: SEA Screening for the Guidelines for Recycling and Refuse Storage in New Developments Draft SPD

Criteria (Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004)	Isle of Wight Council Response
Characteristics of the plan or programme	
(a) <i>the degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources.</i>	Provides a framework for appropriate provision of waste management facilities for new development. It will not in itself determine projects/developments, or their, size, nature or location.
(b) <i>the degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy.</i>	The guidance provided by the draft SPD is in conformity with the strategic objectives, spatial vision and policies of the Isle of Wight Island Plan Core Strategy – which has been subject to full SA and SEA.
(c) <i>the relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development.</i>	The SPD aims to ensure all new development make appropriate provision of waste management facilities and by meeting these requirements aids treatment of waste on the Island further up the waste hierarchy and minimise the amounts being sent to landfill.
(d) <i>environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme.</i>	The document seeks to manage waste higher up the waste hierarchy therefore recovering energy and reusing materials and a reduction in the landfilling of waste which generates significant greenhouse gas emissions.
(e) <i>the relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of community legislation on the environment (for example, plans and programmes, linked to waste management or water protection).</i>	The plan seeks to implement elements of the waste hierarchy, as set out in Article 3 of the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) , through the provision of facilities to enable an improved level of recycling.
Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected	
(a) <i>the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects.</i>	There are no effects.
(b) <i>the cumulative nature of the effects.</i>	There are no effects.

Criteria (Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004)	Isle of Wight Council Response
(c) <i>the trans-boundary nature of the effects.</i>	There are no effects.
(d) <i>the risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents).</i>	There are no effects.
(e) <i>the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected).</i>	The plan will apply to the entire authority area (i.e. the Isle of Wight) but will extent no further and is not anticipated to have effects beyond the authority boundary. Neighbouring mainland authorities already have such plans/mechanisms in place.
(f) <i>the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to</i> <i>(i) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage</i> <i>(ii) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; or</i> <i>(iii) intensive land-use.</i>	There are no effects.
(g) <i>the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, community or international protection status.</i>	There are potential positive effects, as the increased level of recycling and diversion from landfill makes the requirement for a new landfill facility less likely. Therefore the visual impacts on the AONB will remain as they are.

7. Screening and consultation outcome

- 7.1 Based on the above screening it is clear that the Guidelines for Recycling and Refuse Storage in New Developments SPD are unlikely to have a significant effect on the environment.
- 7.2 Table 7.1 below sets out the comments¹ received from the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England regarding this screening report for the Guidelines for Recycling and Refuse Storage in New Developments SPD and the likely effects on the environment.

Table 7.1: Comments received from the Statutory Consultees on the Draft Screening Report

Statutory Consultee	Statutory Consultee Response
Environment Agency	We have no comments to make regarding this SPD.
Historic England	Having considered the draft SPDs and the Council's screening opinions, we concur with the Council that neither SPD is likely to have significant (historic) environmental effects and we therefore consider

¹ To be completed following consultation.

	that neither SPD need be subject to strategic environmental assessment.
Natural England	A SPD requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment only in exceptional circumstances as set out in the Planning Practice Guidance here. While SPDs are unlikely to give rise to likely significant effects on European Sites, they should be considered as a plan under the Habitats Regulations in the same way as any other plan or project. If your SPD requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment or Habitats Regulation Assessment, you are required to consult us at certain stages as set out in the Planning Practice Guidance.

7.3 A consultation statement for the SPD will be published by the council that summarises the main issues raised by respondents and how those issues have been addressed. Appendix 1 of the consultation statement will provide a summary of issues raised and how these have been addressed.

7.4 *Having considered the comments received from the Statutory Consultees on the Draft Screening Report no changes are proposed either to the SPD itself or this Screening Statement.*

8. Conclusion

8.1 As discussed above, the Guidelines for Recycling and Refuse Storage in New Developments SPD has not been subject to a full Sustainability Appraisal (SA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) or Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) for the following reasons:

- The nature of the plan is to provide a framework for the recycling and refuse of waste for new development. It will not in itself determine projects/developments, or their, size, nature or location, which in itself will not have any environmental impacts;
- The plan aims to deliver the preferred option as identified through the 'parent' plan SA/SEA and is therefore likely to deliver certain sustainability benefits (primarily against the 'Air Quality, Waste, Climate change mitigation, and Material assets');
- The SA/SEA of the 'parent DPD' determined no likely significant effects; and
- The HRA of the 'parent DPD' determined no likely significant effects.